THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2375.

"BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, THIRD CLASS." A Second Dividend of Sicca Rs. 180, a share, is now payable to Subscribers, who have established their right to the First Dividend, or to their duly constituted representatives, on production of the original Certificates of Admission.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August, 1834.

BENGAL TENTS. Camp Equipage of every description can be had as usual on application to Messrs. IVES AND CO. Tent contractors, Futtyghur. Messrs. Ives and Co. trust the satisfaction they have always given in the numerous Tents with which they have supplied Officers of the Bombay Establishment, on the Frontier, and the experience they have had in forwarding the same with safety and dispatch, will secure to their establishment that preference it has inveriably received.

The State Tents of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE, were built by Messrs. Ives and Co.

Futtyghur, August, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday, the 15th October, and following day, Messers. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale by Public Auction, without reserve, the extensive and valuable assortment of Household Furniture and property of the Hon'ble WM. NEWNHAM, Esq., at his residence "*Belvidere*," Mazagon; the same comprizes, Elegant Lustres of large and small size, rich Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Porcelain, and Queen's Ware, Elegant Console Tables, a Splendid [illegible] sized Mirror, Pier Tables, with Marble [illegible]s, Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Pembroke [illegible]es, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, [illegible] Chairs, an Ottoman, Persian and [illegible]pets, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, [illegible]rate large sized Billiard Table, built by [illegible]es. *Ferrar*, with "*Thurston's*" cushions and appurtenances complete, a full toned Patent Grand Piano Forte, by "*Mott*," a variety of Prints in Frame, and in Portfolios, and a valuable collection of Books.

A large collection of Plants, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

And at 4 P. M. on the second day's sale F. B. and Co. will sell to the highest bidder (unless previously disposed of,) the valuable estate and mansion of *Bohemia*, delightfully situated on the most salubrious part of the "Mahabuleshwur Hills"

Catalogues will be published at an early period, and further particulars be made known. The property will be on view on Saturday, the 11th Proximo and following days from 9 A. M. until sunset.

N. B. On [illegible]rsday, the 16th, the second day of Sale, will be put up the carriages and Horses, and also (unless previously disposed of) the following property belonging to Capt. The Hon'ble G. F. UPTON, proceeding to Europe viz.

A handsome London built Phaeton and Harness, by "Backer"—a handsome nearly new Stanhope to Harness by "Cuk and Spain" an English, and a country built Buggy.

A Bay Arab Horse, of superior powers, 14¾ high, goes in Harness or Saddle, and a Chestnut Arab Horse, of similar training.

Nesbit Lane, 30*th Sept.* 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Sale of Sundry Goods as advertized in last Saturday's Courier to take place to-morrow the 1st October at our Rooms, is postponed, until Wednesday the 8th of the same month in consequence of the first named day being the Parsee new year.

FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.

Nesbit Lane, September 30*th*, 1834.

ICE CREAMS.

LEGGETT and CO. have the pleasure to inform the public, that they are prepared to furnish Ice Creams, from 1 o'clock, daily, (Sundays excepted) at the following rates, viz.

For Pint Moulds Rs. 3, Quart ditto. Rs. 6, and for a Single Glass Rs. 1.

LEGGETT and CO. beg to observe that when Moulds are required, one day's notice is necessary; and recommend, for obvious reasons, that purchasers shou d send a woollen wrapper in all cases in which the Ice is to be carried any considerable distance.

Bombay, 29th September, 1834

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above LOTTERY are requested to forward their Tickets to BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER, AND Co. for renewal in the second Class.

For renewing whole Tickets Rs. 73 each.
Ditto half ditto..... " 37 "
Ditto quarter ditto..... " 18½ "

Bombay, 30th September, 1834.

ELEGANT Library Editions of the following works on sale at the Circulating Library in Nesbit lane.

The works of Lord Byron in verse and prose, including his Letters, Journals, &c. with sketches of his life; with engravings, complete in one vol.

The poetical works of Lord Byron have been published in a variety of forms, but at no time, or in any country, has a uniform edition of his prose and poetical works been attempted before the present; in this edition there is a great number of Byron's letters, not in Murray's edition, edited by Moore, including his letters to his mother; there is also a large collection of poems not in any former editions, many blanks are filled up and explanatory notes added. The present therefore is emphatically the *first* complete edition of the Poetical and prose works of Lord Byron.

1. Scott's (Sir Walter) poetical works with a sketch of his life, complete in one vol. with portrait.

1. Moore's (Thomas) poetical works, including his melodies, Ballads &c. complete in one vol. with portrait.

Atlas of ancient Geography, consisting of 21 colored maps, with a complete accentuated Index, by Dr. Butler.

Family Encyclopidea of useful knowledge and general literature, complete in one Vol. by Blake with engravings, a multitude of facts, pertaining to general literature, both interesting and useful, is here embodied in a cheap and convenient form.

2. Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington by Captain Moyle Sherer.

1. Memoirs of the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, with some account of the period in which he lived, by Mrs. Thomson,

3. The life of Belisarius by Lord Mahon with a Map of the Roman Empire.

1. Journal of a Naturalist with engravings

1. Narrative of the War in Germany and France in 1813 and 14 by the Marquis of Londonderry: with a Map indicating the places rendered celebrated by seiges and Battles.

2. Memoirs of General Lafayette and of the French revolution of 1830 by Sarrans, with a portrait.

1. Recollections of Mirabeau, and of the two first Legislative assemblies of France by Dumont.

TO BE LET, FROM 1ST OCTOBER NEXT,

A LARGE and commodious lower-roomed airy Bungalow, without Houses, and Stable, situate at Colabah, which is at present occupied by Captain Paterson, and adjoining to the one now occupied by Captain James Casewell. For particular apply to PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, opposite to the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 29th September, 1834.

FREIGHT FOR OPIUM ONLY.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain ALEXANDER NAIRNE, will sail positively on Saturday the 4th Proximo. Opium will be received on board until Friday Evening. Apply at the Office of ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 30th Sept 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL—TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH OCT.

THE Fine Ship "*Robert*," H. Blyth, Commander, 310 Tons Register. Built at Dundee, Sails fast, and has good accommodations for a few passengers.—Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND, and CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY FAVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 600 Tons, Carries a Surgeon, will sail positively on the 10th October, calling at Cananore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain WEBSTER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1834

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of this month, and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander, is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of the accommodation may be seen.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE HECTOR, 400 Tons, will sail on Thursday morning. Has excellent accommodation,—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, and Co.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in all December, or first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. P. W. Clark, 2d Grs. from Sholapoor.
Lieut. and Adjutant Willoughby, Artillery, from Poonah.

DEPARTURE.

Ensign McDougall, 13th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Ellichpoor on the 19th instant, the Lady of Capt. C. St. John Grant, commanding 3rd Nizam's Infantry, of a son.

On Friday, the 26th instant, the Wife of Mr. James King, of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on the 6th September, the Lady of G. A. Bushby, Esq., of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a Son At Cawnpore, on the 24th August, the Lady of J. Ransford, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 6th Battalion Artillery, of a Son. At No. 5, Free School Street, on the 9th September, Mrs Anne Rose, of a Son. At Bereilly, on the 29th August, the Lady of Major O'Donel, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter. At Mussooree, on the 26th August, the Lady of Captain Tudor, S. A. Commissary General, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 9th September, at the Armenian Church, by the Reverend Johaness Amet, M. S. Owen, Esq., to Ann, second Daughter of the late Malcolm Manuk, Esq. At Allahabad, on the 3d September, Frederick Currie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of R. M. Bird, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. At Agra, on the 28th August, by Special Licence, by the Reverend Dr. Parish, Stewart William Gardner, Esq., of the 28th Native Infantry, Son of the late Admiral The Hon'ble F. F. Gardner, and Grandson of the late Alan Lord Cardner, to Jane, Daughter of the late Alan Gardner, and Grand-daughter of Colonel Gardner, of Khas Cunge. At Bishop's College, by Special Licence, by the Reverend Principal Mill, D. D., James Roche, Esq., to Miss Mary Toussaint. At Bishop's College, by Special License, by the Reverend Principal Mill, D. D., Dr. D. Stewart, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, to Miss Margaret Doussaint.

DEATHS.—At Futteh Ghur, on the 24th August, Mr. Thomas Boucher, Quarter Master Sergeant, on the Pension Establishment, aged 68 years. At Futteh Ghur, on the 27th August, William Nelson, Son of Mr. Thomas Lambert, Chaplain's Clerk and Station Schoolmaster, aged 1 year and 29 days. At Seetapore, in Oude, on the 24th August, of fever, Margaret, the beloved Wife of Charles Newton, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 48th Regiment Native Infantry. At Calcutta, on the evening of the 8th September, of Appoplexy, James Paton, Esq., late Surgeon of the Ship Exmouth, much regretted by his brother Officers. At Calcutta on the 8th September, Mr. William Barlow, aged 26 years. At Calcutta, on the 8th September, Lieutenant John Anderson, R. N, Commander of the Ship Catherine Stewart Forbes, aged 42 years. At Allahabad, on the 22d August, Garrison Serjeant Major John Keck.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27th.—The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Cyrene, Mohemat Khawn, Commander, from Bushire 6th Sept. Touched at Muscat, and left that Port on the 17th Sept.

Passengers,—Muckertish, an Armenian, and Lady, and one servant. Juvanish, Armenian boy, one Carpenter, and one Blacksmith, from Bushire.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26th.—The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Commander, to the Malabar Coast.

28th,—The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Ship Benares, R. Moresby, Esq. commander, to Ceylon.

Do.—The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. F. T. Powell, in charge, to the Maldive Islands.

Do.—Arab Ship Nasser, Amber bin Salim Banama, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.

Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.

Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.

FREE TRADERS.—Anna, Robertson. Lady Feversham, Hector, Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Sumdany, Emmie, and Robert.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, and Rampertap.

ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Arab Ship Tawze Futtay Eslam,

AMERICAN Ship Carvo.

PORTUGUSE.—Brig Estrela, and Flora de Inhambane.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 9, Bark Hashmy, J. Harfield from London 1st May, and Madras 1st September.—*Passengers.*—Mrs. Gregory; Mrs. McLean; Mrs. Husband and two Children; Captains' Gregory, McLean, and Rowlings; Messrs. Leckie and Scott, Assistant Surgeons Serjeant Woodward, of the 11th Light Dragoons, in charge of Lord Wm. Bentinck's Horses.—American Bark Tuscany C. Littlefield, from Boston 9th May.—*Passengers.*—C. R. Green, Esq.; G. E. C. Hanning, Esq; W. S. Appleton, Esq.; G. A. Parker, Esq.—Ship. Lord William Bentinck, H. Hutchinson, from London, 27th April, Madeira 17th May, Madras 24th August and Ennore 1st September.—*Passengers.*—Mrs. Plowden; Misses D. Oliver and Verne; Messrs. Oldfield, 4th B N I., Plowden, 17th ditto, and Walker, 11th Light Dragoons; Messrs. Bagge and Astell, Writers; Mrs. Potts, Engineers; Messrs O'Grady and Inverarity, Cornets 16th Lancers; 2 Privates, 16th Lancers; 1 ditto, 11th Dragoons.—Ship Palmira, William Loader, from Bombay 16th August—10 September, Ship Imogene, G Riley, from Liverpool 8th Abril.—Ganges, W. Warden, from Akyab 6th September.

DEPARTURES.—September 9 Ship John Adam, J. Roche, for Bombay.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The H. C. Schr. *Cyrene* arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf with a despatch for the Governor General. She left Bushire on the 6th inst., but does not appear to have brought any later news, either from Persia or Europe, than we are already in possession of.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor and Staff we understand may be expected here about the 6th proximo.

By recent accounts from Poona it appears that the whole of the gang of Thugs, amounting to 25 persons, accused of the murder an account of which appeared in the *Durpun* some weeks since, have been convicted and sentenced to death.

We extract from the *Delhi Gazette* a short article relative to the force collected to act against Joudpoor. It seems by it that timely submission on the part of the Rajah may yet be of service to him, and put a stop to the military operations contemplated by our Government.—The Mofussil papers afford no other news of importance.

The discussions and explanations which took place in consequence of the late changes in the ministry, in both Houses of Parliament, were of such paramount importance that we were induced to lay them before our readers at full length before noticing Mr. Ward's speech and motion, relative to the property of the Irish Church, which, as our readers must be aware, hastened, if indeed, they did not cause the secession of Mr. Stanley and his party from the Cabinet. Having at length, however, given every thing of importance which has appeared in the French and English journals on the former subject, we hasten to the latter, and extract in to-day's paper, both the speech we have alluded to and the motion with which it was followed. In the first of these, if there be but little information not already in print, a mass of facts has at least been collected together new probably to most of our readers, and which at any rate establishes a case against the Irish Church to which none of the arguments its supporters have yet brought forward are calculated to reconcile the intelligent and disinterested portion of the British nation. Mr. Peel, it is true, in a speech that has already appeared in our columns, strongly insists on the inviolability of church property and supports his position with great ingenuity by assimilating the rights of the Church, as much as possible, to those of private individuals—a course well calculated to arouse the fears of the landed interests, and direct their hostility towards the alteration contemplated by Mr. Ward. But the difference between the two kinds of property, has been clearly explained by the latter gentleman, ecclesiastical possessions being, as he states, intended as a remuneration for the proper discharge of certain duties, while lay property, on the other hand, is held unconditionally. It is with equal success he refutes the argument founded on the Act of Union, —which, it has been alleged, preserves inviolate the temporalities of the Irish Church—on the ground that individuals have no right to bind succeeding generations, and that the Acts of the Irish legislature could not preclude future representatives of Great Britain from modifying the articles of Union in any way essential to the interests of the two countries. This is an important point for though the conservative argument is likely to have less weight with the public generally than Mr. Peel's, it might throw an appearance of spoliation over the proceedings of the House of Commons which, however false, it is well to avoid for the credit of that body as at present elected.

With regard to Mr. Ward's statements respecting the wealth of the Irish Church, and the mode of its appropriation we have but little to say. It is worthy of observation, however, that his estimates place the former at nearly a million sterling per annum, or two hundred thousand pounds more than it has generally been supposed to be, while, from the latest and most authentic returns he sets down the protestant population of Ireland at considerably less that six hundred thousand. Hence it follows, as shown by Mr. Grote, who seconded Mr. Ward's resolutions, that the protestant religion of Ireland is upwards of thirty times as expensive as the Catholic religion of France, with all its ceremonies and pageants.

With regard to the appropriation of the funds, which are if possible to be withdrawn from the Church, it will be seen that Mr. Ward proposes it should be in favor of Education, or towards making a provision for the religious instruction of the people. Assuming, therefore, that the rate of Protestant ecclesiastical remuneration may prospectively be reduced to one half its present amount —and this is moderate when the present value of Irish benefices is considered—the sum which may eventually be secured for the purposes abovementioned will be little less than half a million sterling.

CALCUTTA.

The progress which the Iron Steamer has made, in one of the stages of her present voyage up the country, and her general increase of rate are very encouraging. She appears to have run 50 miles in one day, which is of itself very fine progress, but we may safely reckon on a still more rapid progress when we consider, that the iron flats will be considerably lighter than the *Experiment*, and above all, that the navigation of the river may be in course of time be so improved, that with the assistance of native pilots for different sections of it, the vessel may be able to go on even at night: indeed, we should suppose that practicable in general, in many parts of the river in fine clear starlight nights, where the banks are well defined. At present there has been a difficulty opposed to the progress of the steamer in the circumstance of the banks of the river having been cut away by the inundation, which has planted large trees in the stream, a circumstance to which the *Courier* informs us, Mr. Wall in charge of the expedition called the attention of the Magistrate. We apprehend however, that this functionary could do nothing to remedy the evil while the current was so strong: the preventive is to permit no trees to remain standing

within a considerable distance of the banks: and if we are not mistaken, there are persons appointed to attend to this duty in various parts of the country.—*Beng. Hurk. Sept.* 10,

The late arrivals do not appear to have brought any confirmation of the report we gave out last month, that the Court of Directors had determined to raise the Civil Service Retiring-Annuities to £1500, according to the prayer of the Petition sent home last year. It is known however, that the plan is favorably regarded by at least one Director, and that the Court have all the proceedings before them, for both the memorial and ths dircussions at the meeting of October are published in the May numbers of the *East India Magazine* and *Asiatic Journal*.—*Calcutta Courier, Sept.* 12.

The *Forbes* left her Pilot, we understand, at 11 o'clock on Friday night in splendid style, her engines working much better than they did when she went out on her last unlucky voyage. We are not quite sure whether she put out her Pilot at the Floating Light as usual, or whether adopting a good suggestion of the Secretary's on a hint of a very experienced officer of the Pilot service, she struck off from the Spit buoy to the westward and left him at the cruizing station off Point Palmyras—if the latter considering she had a strong flood to encounter after she left Kedgeree, her run so far was indeed extraordinary; but even if she put out the Pilot at the usual place she has done well. We trust the end will correspond with this auspicious beginning.—*Beng. Hurk. Sept.* 12.

DELHI.

Previous to the force prepared to march against Joudpoor being but in motion, the Government, it seems, are awaiting a reply to an *ultimatum* which was addressed to Maun Sing last month, giving him, until the 1st instant, to determine what course he should pursue, and informing him that if he did not return a satisfactory answer by that date to the Governor-General's Agent at Ajmere, no further time would be wasted in discussion with him. The result of this communication we cannot expect to learn for some days to come, nor has aught as yet transpired in respect to the terms or demands conveyed in it: but we may be quite certain that Maun Sing can neither explain away, nor afford any substantial atonement for, the offences with which he stands charged, and as we conclude that apologies merely will not be received, the only remaining alternative that can be offered to him is the resignation of his throne for a pension in the British territories, or entire and unconditional submission, involving of course, besides the relinquishment of all authority the loss of his liberty also—terms with which although resistance is out of the question, he is not likely to comply until intimidated into acquisecence by a demonstration of force.

We learn from Nusseerabad that the Rajah of Joudpoor, from whom no answer to the ultimatum had been received on the 31st of August, was confidently expected to signfiy his submision or deination ion to resist, by the 3rd instant.—*Delki Gazette, Sept.* 10.

AGRA.

We some time ago informed our readers that a successful application of Government had been made by a Gentleman at Agra, requesting permission to hold land already his property, in his own name. A second and similar application was recently made to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, by whom it was transmitted to Government with a request that to obviate the trouble of making a special and particular reference in each case, a general answer might be framed, with which they could reply to all such applications in future. The answer of the Government imported that it was not considered necessary that a reference in such cases should be made. From this reply, unsatisfactory as it is, it must be understood that it is no longer necessary to make special solicitation for permission to hold lands, an opinion which we ventured to express some time ago. The terms of the act are explicit enough on this subject tho' we think it was imperative on the Local Government to have issued some notice declaratory of their intention regarding a question so materially affecting the interests of its European subjects and the country at large. Some such explanatory document, we think necessary, for we have seen that the operation of the Parliamentary acts can be suspended at pleasure, and why might not the operation of the particular clause regarding the holding of land be also suspended.

The publicity which we and our cotemporaries can give to this reply of Govt. will render the omission of such publicity on their part productive of but little inconvenience. European landholders may now apply directly to the Collector to register their names as proprietors of a village or estate, and the already over-worked collector will no longer be obliged to address a letter on this subject to the board and the board to the Government, a change, which diminishing as it will the mighty mass of official correspondence, to conduct which absorbs so much of the labours of all public servants, must effect some good.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, Sept.* 6.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 22.

The House opened at four o'clock, when counsel were heard in support of the Warwick Bill. After which the House proceeded with public business.

DISSENTERS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose to present petitions from various bodies of Dissenters, all to the same purport, viz., praying their Lordships to remove the civil disabilities under which they (the petitioners) laboured. He was desirous of taking the present opportunity of adducing a few words with respect to the proposed alteration of the law of marriage. Now the bill relieved the Dissenters of every denomination, whether Unitarian, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Independent—for all Dissenters were equally relieved by it—from the only grievance affecting them in the professions of religion as it regarded the marriage of the persons believing and practising the doctrines taught among their dissenting bodies; for they might be married without going to church—without asking for a license of any ecclesiastical person; they might be married without going to church at all, as any of their Lordships or other persons of the Established Church might, by special license, in their own dwelling houses, or in their own particular places of worship. But then it was objected in the proposed measures that bans should be published in the church. The Dissenters said, "Why not give up the publishing of bans in a church at all?" He begged the Dissenters to consider their objection well. It might be right, or it might be publication of bans in a church—as a political, civil, secular regulation; but this he would say, it had no irreligious imposition attached to it whatever; the object being to give publicity to the matter. It had no more to do with religion than a proclamation made in the market-place had with selling provisions. The publicity to be given was the object in view, and the church was selected for that purpose because it was a place to which so many persons were in the habit of resorting. The bans were published for giving publicity to the proceedings, and they formed no part of the religious ceremony whatever. But it might be said in objection to this, why not adopt some other mode of attaining the same object, less objectionable to the Dissenters? He (the Lord Chancellor) confessed he did not know how such could be obtained in a less objectionable manner. It was said, "Look at Scotland; why not make the law here, with regard to the solemnization of marriage, similar to that which exists in that country?" How, with all due regard to many of the institutions of Scotland, with all due regard to many of the laws of that country—and he had often upon this head said, that "we might take a leaf out of their law-books to great advantage," for their old statute laws were so short, many of them consisting of two or three lines each only, and no more, whilst ours were extended to 200 or 300 pages; the laws of Scotland were comprised in the three volumes which were upon their Lordships' table when the appeal causes were heard at the bar—with all his regard, he repeated, for the laws and institutions of Scotland, he could not agree in their system of marriages; for if there was any one part which was to of shunned, rather than adopted, it was that part, for the marriage law of Scotland appeared to him to be totally unfitted for a civilized country,—(Hear, hear.) No person in Scotland, at the age of twenty-one, could alienate, even with a crowd of witnesses around him, one twentieth part of an acre of land, whilst if he were only fourteen years old,—and it might be a Noble Duke, a Member of that House—without one word being said by his friends, for advice need not be asked, in the moment of passion be might be married. The Scotch law upon that subject gave no opportunity for reflection, *spatium requtemque*, he was about to add *dolori*, but that, however, did not apply. The parties had nothing more to do than to say before witnesses, —"I take you for my wife," and "I take you for my husband,"—the one being twelve and the other fourteen: and the marriage was held as good a marriage as one before a Pope or Bishop. He (the Lord Chancellor) thought he need say no more to show that such a law ought not to be adopted in this country, and that if there were any one part of the Scotch laws which ought not to be followed, that was that portion of them. As he had already stated, it appeared to him that the mode of publishing bans was not only unobjectionable, but excellent in itself—free from any religious scruples, because it had nothing to do with religion, and that it was well calculated for the attainment of the object intended, by preventing clandestine and improper marriages. He trusted to the suggestion which he now threw out, that the Dissenters would not reject the proposed measure, because of the objections which had been urged.—The petitions were then read and laid upon the table.

Several petitions were then presented: one on the subject of the admission of Dissenters to take degrees at the Universities, upon which a conversation of some length took place, but as the bill will before long come before the House regularly, and of course be fully argued, we refrain from reporting the preliminary discussion, which was attended by no result.

The Royal Assent was given to several bills by commission, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 27.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH (IRELAND).

Mr. WARD said, in rising to bring forward the resolutions of which he had given notice relative to the Established Church, begged to assure the House that he had not become the centre of the momentous circle which the discussion was likely to give rise to, without a deep conviction of its importance. On these grounds alone he had ventured to claim the attention of the House, and he would not do Hon. Members the injustice of supposing that any deficiency on his part would induce them to treat the question with apathy. He should be obliged to trespass upon their attention at some length, in order to justify himself to his conscience and the public in bringing forward so great an innovation, by showing that there were ample grounds for such a departure from ancient practice, and that it would be productive of great practical good. He would first prove the necessity that existed for this change, and then he would show the justice of what he proposed. For it was upon those bases alone that the policy or expediency of such important changes, and, above all, those in which religious principles were involved, should rest. He entirely concurred in the observations of the Right Hon. Secretary for the Colonies, who had said two years ago that the question as to the maintenance of the connection which, in Christian countries, had been established by the Legislature between the religion and the state, should not be raised without deliberate consideration, and that it would require the most imperative necessity to justify any interference. He (Mr. Ward) entirely concurred in the whole of those sentiments; but the question he had to put to the House was, whether, on the most deliberate consideration, so far, at least, as Ireland was concerned, the case of imperative necessity had not already arisen? whether that House would not reject the evidence of necessity that had accumulated upon it; and whether, then, it could refuse justly to apply the remedy which the Constitution had placed within their reach? This was a case in which, if he failed in establishing the House would do no more than its duty in rejecting it. Before he proceeded farther, he would state what it was his intention to do, and the reason of the change which he had made in the shape of his resolution as it had originally appeared. He hoped the House would do him the justice to believe that he had not sought to obtain by that change any unfair advantage. He had been told that he must separate the question of principle from details, and he had felt the necessity of this the more, because many who would support the question on principle might not support the details.—(Hear, hear.) From want of local information, a degree of obscurity would, he feared, necessarily attend those details. He had to ask the votes of Hon. Members on the principle of deduction; the details, provided the House sanctioned the principle of the bill, he was desirous of leaving for discussion for another occasion altogether. He was most desirous not to trench on the rights of others in any respect, and if any more effectual mode could be suggested, of carrying the principle he had to propose into execution, he would be one of the first to accede to it. He would come now to the question of necessity, which was the basis of his present object and of the whole—(Hear.) The necessity, the imperious necessity of making a great and important change in the law affecting the Protestant Church in Ireland was evident as the shining of the sun, if Hon. Members desired to tranquillise that country, heal old wounds, and to identify the Interests of Ireland with the feelings of the empire at large.—(Much cheering.) In entering upon this, nothing could be further from his wish than to fatigue the House with details of the fruits of his own experience; but it might be essential on this occasion to prove, that some of the wisest and greatest statesmen who ever adorned the British Parliament had always said, the greatest causes that ever disturbed that unfortunate country were rather religious than political,—(Hear, hear.) Indeed, the question of religion, was so intimately blended with our Irish policy, that it was impossible to draw any line of demarcation between its religious and political states. Sir James Mackintosh had said, that religion, the Church, and the whole administration of property in that unhappy country, were so blended together, that any rumour raised in any one of them spread alarm throughout the whole. In that sentiment he most cordially concurred. This opinion was not peculiar to Sir J. Mackintosh; it had been shared by nine out of ten who had ever been concerned in the management of Irish affairs, or paid any attention to them. Their opinions might have been modified as the proscription of intolerance had disappeared, but still they could not fail to be entertained down to the present moment. Mr. Canning, as early as the year 1812, reprobated the principle of the policy which affected Ireland, forwarded, as it appeared to be, on the system of religion. He asked one of his opponents, while boasting of the abolition of the Penal Law, whether he thought it judicious that an impartial removal of the chains which bound the Roman Catholic should take place, and that a part should be left remaining, as it were, for the purpose of reminding him that he had once been in chains. The feeling against those laws, by which a compulsory provision was grounded in the shape of tithes from the pittance of the poor was not of modern date, it was dated from the period of the relaxation of those Penal Laws which gave, if he might be allowed to use the term, to Catholics a legal existence. Lord Dunemont, in one of his earliest memorandums, stated that the cause of the great misery in the south of Ireland must be ascribed to the exaction of tithes. Mr. Grattan was of the same opinion; and Mr. Pitt coincided in opinion with his great rival Fox. Mr. Pitt said, that without some great reduction of the Protestant establishment in Ireland, the union with that country could never be completed. The experience of 31 years had only given additional cause to deplore that the opinion then expressed by Mr. Pitt had not been acted upon.—(Hear, hear.) The Union had never been completed; the interests of the two countries had never been identified.—(Hear, hear.) It was one great argument with those who agitated the question of the Repeal of the Union, that the claims of the Irish Church pressed most urgently; and he need not inform the House that half the Repeal petitions were petitions for the abolition of tithes. If this latters petition were disposed of, the question of Repeal would be disposed of with it. Sir J. Newport, in his motion in 1831, said that it was impossible to collect tithes except at the expense of the internal disquiet and misery of the country. Upon the same occasion the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. S. Rice) exclaimed, that if there was one thing more dangerous than discussion it was despair, and added, that though tithes were not the exclusive cause of the disorganisation of Ireland, yet they were so mixed with it that it would be futile to devise measures of relief if that potent cause of evil were not removed.—The Hon. Member was left addressing the House. The following are the resolutions with which the Hon. Member will conclude:—

1. That the property now held by the Irish Church, whether consisting of Bishops' land, glebes, tithes, or any other species of endowment, is the property of the state, and ought to be preserved for such purposes as the Legislature may determine.—2. That in the opinion of this House, the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, as now established by law, exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population, to which standard it ought to be reduced.—3. That with a view to effect this reduction, the principles of the Irish Church Reform Bill of last year be extended, and the ecclesiatical commissioners appointed by that bill be empowered to act as trustees for the whole of the church property in Ireland, including Bishops' land, glebes, tithes, and every other species of endowment.—4. That out of the fund thus created, the commissioners shall issue to every archbishop, bishop, dean, rector, vicar, etc, the amount of the sums which they are now entitled to receive during the term of their natural lives, they continuing to discharge their ecclesiastical duties as at present, where required.—5. That upon the death of the present incumbents, no issue shall be made by the commissioners for any future incumbent, in any parish where the registered number of the Protestant inhabitants does not amount to one—— of the whole population.—6. That upon the death of any bishop, whose see does not contain—— parishes, each having a Protestant population consisting of one——of the whole population, no issue shall be made by the commissioners for any future bishop; but the see shall be annexed to that adjoining the see by which the duties of episcopal superintendence can be most conveniently discharged. —7. That out of the fund arising from the bishops' lands, glebes, and tithes, thus gradually falling in, the commissioners be empowered to extinguish all private rights of presentation, by buying up the advowsons, where they are the property of individuals; but that the advowson, now in the gift of the sees shall only be retained by them where the livings are retained, and shall drop without compensation where ever the living is extinguished by the want of a Protestant congregation.—8. That a discretionary power be given to the Commissioners, in cases where the number of resident Protestants falls short of that proportion of the whole population fixed by the fifth resolution, to assist such Protestants in keeping up the performance of divine service, by an advance from the general fund, not exceeding £150 annually, a return being made to Parliament of all such cases as may occur.—9. That the provisions already made for the sale of Bishops' lands, the repairing of churches, and the commutation of tithes into a tax upon land, shall not be affected by the present resolutions.—10. That the surplus fund remaining in the hands of the Commissioners be applied, either in the promotion of education or in the employment of the poor, or in making a provision for the religious instruction of the people, by the Ministers of every branch of the Christian Church, or in such other purposes of public utility as Parliament in its wisdom may think fit.

Mr. WARD (whom we left quoting the opinions of Sir J. Newport and Mr. S. Rice as to the fatal evils resulting to Ireland from the Tithe system, in continuation) said he had another quotation with which to trouble them. It conveyed the sentiments of his Right Hon. Friend opposite (Mr. C. Grant, President of the Board of Controul.) The gist of that whole speech was nothing more nor less than this—that tithes were the master grievance of Ireland; that they remained the last fragment of the anti-Catholic system; that they formed the last drop in the full cup of her bitterness; and that to the suppression of tithes alone could he look for the establishment there of tranquillity, good order, the chance of eventual civilisation. They been told over and over again, that on the pa those from whom they differed, there wa jection to the removal of the old abu tithe system; but it was not for the sake o ting rid of these that the people of Ireland ma such deep and painful sacrifices; it was against the principle that they stood up—it was against the endless repetition of small demands—it was against the petty and interminable vexations which arose out of the demand of the tithe-proctor, and the exactions of his assistaants. No one felt the truth of these observations more forcibly than did the Right Honorable Gntleman, the Secretary for the Colonies, whom he did not see in his place—(Hear, hear)—and who might be reluctant, however convinced of the facts, to admit the conclusions at which he (Mr. Ward) could not help arriving. In the year 1832 the Right Honourable Gentleman described the "resistance to Tithes as almost universal,—a resistance in which the Protestants of the North and the Catholics of the South equally participated. The animosity against Tithes was wide and deeply rooted, the whole population to a man had risen against them." Now, though he fully concurred as to the [illegible] of this statement, he totally differed with the Right Hon. Gentleman as to his remedies. Commutation would never do. Any thing short of a new appropriation would be regarded by the people as a mere mockery. In thus expressing a strong difference of opinion from a leading member of that Government which he had hitherto supported with perfect cordiality, he begged to assure the House that he in this instance withdrew that support with extreme reluctance. The Right Honourable Gentleman, the Secretary for the Colonies, when Mr. Hume brought forward his motion on the subject of Tithes on the 6th of May, 1824, said, "that the motion either went too far, or did not go far enough. The Established Church of Ireland should either be supported or given up altogether." Yes, he fully agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman that it should be given up altogether if it could not be supported. And then this question presented itself to the House—could it now be maintained, and if it could not be maintained, must it not now be given up altogether? To the principle of the Right Hon. Gentleman the fairest imaginable trial had been given. The whole resources of the empire had been placed at his disposal—men, arms, money, Tithe and Coercion Bills—with all these he had been strengthened, but to what useful purpose? Had Ireland been tranquillized? Had the property of the Church been secured? On the contrary, he was obliged to have recourse to that celebrated resolution which made the Crown the Receiver-General for the Church.—(Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Ward) should now call the attention of the House to the language held by the Right Honourable Member for Dundee in 1832. It was as follows:—"The system of advances and repayments was impracticable. He was convinced that the means by which that object was to be effected would not succeed. They had the most distinct proof, in the evidence given before the Committee, that they could not succeed. To his own knowledge that evidence was most correct. The plan had not the slightest chance of success. It was idle to talk of dealing with the mode of collection, or of seaking to diminish the amount of the tithe; those points did not really constitute the matter at issue—that matter was briefly and forcibly stated by the Learned Member for Tipperary on the same occasion in 1832. He said, that "the collection of tithes is not the question; the amount of tithes is not the question; but the question is, shall the tithes be otherwise appropriated or not?" Before he ceased to cite authorities in support of the po-

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sition which he desired to impress upon the House be would call their attention to a prophecy of the Solicitor-General for Ireland, who had not now a seat in that House. These were the words of Mr. Crampton—" the moment the fiat of the Legislature was pronounced, combination against tithes in Ireland would be broken. The arm of the Church was weak, but the arm of the law was strong, and combination and conspiracy would melt away before it.

' Like snow before the summer's sun."

They would agree with him that prophecy was dangerous to a politician ; but was no less dangerous to a lawyer. Never was there prophecy more completely at variance with the fact. The act for which the Learned Gentleman sought was granted to him—he was invested with the powers for which he so earnestly prayed. And what then ? Why, he spent £26,000 to recover £12,000. The Hon. Gentleman said, he had now done with quoting authorities, and he should come to what might be called the business portion of the subject. Would the House just be at the trouble of seeing what had been the working of the system as respected the military expenditure from the years 1825 to 1832 ? The force varied between 19, 00 and 23,000 men. The statement stood thus —1825, 20,364 ; 1826, 20,875 ; 1827 ; 19451 ; 1828, 20863 ; 1829, 23,259 ; 1830, 19845 ; 1831, 19,081 ; and 1832, 19,462—as nearly as possible, the same amount of force as is required for the whole of our Indian Empire, and within one-third of the force employed to occupy colonies in the other quarters of the world. But it was not alone on the army that they depended for the carrying of their system into effect. The Government of Ireland had an immense police force at their command, and a force, be it remembered, maintained at a prodigious expense to the country. The expense occasioned by that force, during the short period of three years, was as follows :—1830, £256,663 ; 1884, £268,119 ; 1832, £287,192. They had tried law, they had tried force they had tried liberality, they had tried every thing under the present system of tithes, without effect, and he now called upon them to do away with the cause of the discontent, which all other remedies would be futile. He requested to be allowed for a moment to see how their operations had resulted The tithe causes tried in Ireland from 1817 to 1821 were in the ecclesiastical courts, 3,418 : at quarter sessions, by civil bill process, before assisted barristers, 86,487 ; making a total of 89,905 ; or annually, on an average, 17,981. Well might the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, the President of the Board of Control, say that tithes were a source of contention, and litigation and violence, from " April till May, and from May again till April." The spirit thus engendered spread from farms to villages, and from villages to counties. In order to maintain the system of the Church in Ireland, they had tried every expedient which the ingenuity of man could devise They had made grant to charity schools and to societies for discountenancing vice, and to the Kildare-place Association, to the amount of £1,378,369 a year. The whole of this was done for the purpose of giving that most unpalatable pill, the Irish Church Establishment, while the people resisted with a desperate temerity the maintaining a Church from which they derived no advantage, and with which they held no communion. He was anxious to lay before the House a comparative statement of the services and remuneration of the Clergy of the Established Church since the year 1830, but considerable difficulties interposed themselves, and he found that to obtain full and satisfactory returns was impossible. He was, therefore, reduced to the necessity of using the ordinary sources of information then within his reach. From the census of 1841 it appeared that the population of Ireland was 7,767,401 souls which at present might be taken as about 8,000,000. The Moderate of the Synod of Ulster stated that the Presebyterians of the north were in number 559,828, that these of the rest of Ireland were 5,222, being a total of 565,04 . In 1812 Wakeheld estimated the protestants of the Established Church as 1-14th of the whole population. From these data the present paucity of their numbers and their insignificance in that point of view might be easily estimated. Of the cost of the Established Church to the community at large —of the property which it enjoyed—and of the services which its clergy performed, some slight notion might be formed from a statement which he then had before him, which he requested leave to make known to the House, and from which it appeared that the total cost was very nearly £1,000,000.

CHURCH REVENUES.

Bishop's Lands—Number of Acres, 669,247 :—		
Rent	45,258	
Fines on Renewals	75,422	
		£120,680
Ecclesiastical Corporations		23,666
Benefices Total Number, 1,456 :—		
From 1,184 of which returns have been received giving an income of	£526,136	
Add one fourth for 272 returns, not received	134,534	
		657,670
Glebes attached to benefices and not included in returns, 85,000 acres, at 30s.		135,500
Total Revenue		£937,456

The total number of benefices was 1,496 : of which 74 range from £8 0 to £1,000, 75 from £1,000 to £1,500, 17 from £1,500 to £2,000, 10 from £2,000 to £2,000, which is the maximum.—There are 107 livings, from £400 to £800 per annum, and 386 livings exceeding £200 per annum, which is the maximum amount of remuneration amongst the Presbyterians. This, he believed, would be found accurate as far as it went. With the small proportion, then, which the Protestants bore to the Catholics, was it to be endured that the cost of a church for the former should amount to such a sum ? From the returns presented in 1819 it appeared that the number of resident and non-resident clergymen was as follows :—

Years	Residents.		Non-residents.
1814	664	....	543
1815	798	....	548
1816	740	....	506
1817	765	...	544
1818	758	....	531

The non-residents were classed in a very singular manner. He found that there were—first, non-residents by exemption ; second, non-residents without faculty dispensation, or licence, and, fourth, miscellaneous non-residents.—(Laughter.) The number of curates was not less then 780, who received an income averging from £18 to £100. He would, however, take the average at £70 a-year ; and if for this small sum men could be found ready to do the whole work of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, what must be the feelings of the Catholics with respect to that part of the establishment which did not work ? He did not see the justice of giving £300 or £1,000 a-year to a clergyman in whose living not more than ten Protestants could be found, consisting in many cases principally of the family of the vicar, It had been proved in evidence that the Presbyterian Ministers in the north of Ireland did not receive a higher amount of salary than £300 in large towns, and in counties their incomes did not average above £160 each. He would also direct the attention of the House to the manner in which the clergy in Scotland discharged their spiritual functions. In what country in the world did the Christian pastor exercise a more beneficial influence over his flock ? Where was the clergyman more looked up to, and more respected than in Scotland ? And yet what was the scale of his remuneration ? The lowest amount of income which a clergyman in Scotland received was £150, but in country districts it varied from £180 to £200, in some few instances it was as much as £300, bu in none did it exceed £300. He could not, therefore, be charged with dealing harshly towards the ministers of the Episcopalian Church in Ireland, if he proposed that they should receive as the *minimum* of remuneration that which was considered as ample compensation by the Presbyterian clergy of the North of Ireland and of Scotland for the laborious and faithful discharge of their duties. What he should propose to do would be to give to Commissioners the power of assigning certain salaries in particular cases to clergymen of the Established Church in Ireland, subject to the controul of Parliament. He believed that no difficulty would be found in carrying this plan into effect, and he was fortified in this opinion when he looked to the manner in which the ecclesiastical system in France operated.—(Hear hear.) Provision was made in the French Budget for the clergymen of every religious sect without distinction, which notified its legal existence to the Minister of the interior.—(Hear, hear.) At present, however, he merely stated the general proposition that the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeded the spiritual wants of the people, and if the House assented to that proposition, he should on a future occasion be prepared to go more into detail on the subject. Then came the question as to the right of the state to regulate the distribution of Church property, and blame had been cast on him for having raised that question. But he would not do any Member the injustice to suppose that he would vote for any resolution, declaring the propriety of reducing the Established Church in Ireland, without bilieving that the State had full right to regulate the distribution of Church property.—(Hear, hear.) He had heard another objection urged to any interference with Church property, founded on the Act of Union. The 5th article of that Act declared that the Churches of England and Ireland should be united into one Protestant Church, to be called the United Church of England and Ireland, and that the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the said United Church should remain in full force for ever, as the same were now by law established. The House would observe that in that article not one word about the temporalities of the Church was mentioned —(Partial laughter, responded to by Loud-cheers.) He know that in 183 no less a statesman than Mr. Cannig said that the argument founded on the Act of Union was conclusive, not only against any reduction of the property of the Church, but also against instituting any inquiry with respect to it. The same opinion had been expressed by the Right Hon. Member for Tamworth and the Hon. Baronet for the University of Oxford ; but when he coupled the declarations made by Mr. Pitt at the time of the passing of the Act of Union, with the omission of all mention of the temporalities of the Church in the articles of that Act, he thought he might say, without casuistry or special pleading, that the intention of the Government of the day was not to extend the operation of the Act to the temporalities of the Church, but to strictly confine its operation to the objects mentioned therein. But supposing that it was the intention of those who framed the Act of Union to preserve inviolate the temporalities of the Church, he contended that they had no right to bind succeeding generations.—(Cheers). They could not preclude future representatives of the people from endeavouring, to modify the articles of the Union in any way that the common interests of the two countries might require —(Cheers) For this opinion he had the authority of the present Lord Chancellor, who, in reply to Mr. Canning's speech, in 1825, said, " taking into consideration the state of the Church in Ireland, and the state of the population, who though obliged to support that Church, received no benefit from it, it was really *monstrous* to assert that such a system should never undergo legislative revision. But the question was no longer one of principle ; it was now only a question of expediency and of degree. The principle had been recognised by the Irish Church Reform Bill. By that bill his Majesty's Ministers dealt with the Bishops prospectively as he proposed to do with the Church Establishment. They had reduced the number of the Bishops by one half, they had abolished the vestry cess, and they had gone further than he proposed to do, for they had placed an income tax on the present incumbents, whereas he did not wish to interfere with existing interests.—(Hear, hear.)With respect to the rights of Parliament to interfere with Church property, so strong had all opinon had been expressed by many members of the present Government, that he could not refrain from refering to some of their former dectations in 1824, the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Althorp) in bringing forward his motion respecting the state of Ireland, said—" if it should appear to the Committee, that by a different distribution, or even by a diminution of the revenues of the Church, the people might be less alienated from the Church than they now were, he did not think that in recommending such a measure would be proposing anything inconsistent with the prosperity of the Church Establishment in Ireland." In 1825, the Noble and Learned Lord who now occupied a seat in another place, made use of the following energetic expression :—" God forbid that he should contead that the hurch had the same power over its property which individuals had over theirs ! There was no sort of analogy between them. The Church received its property for the performance of certain services, but private property was held unconditioually." The declarations which he had just quoted were perfectly consistent with the opinions professed by some of the most eminent Divines of the Established Church. The Hon. Member here quoted the opinions of Warburton and Paley in support of his own views But the right of the State to deal with church property had been fully established by our ancestors, when they transferred the property of the Catholic Church to the ministers of the Reformed Church—(Hear, hear)—and he was ready to maintain that what the State had the power to give, it also had the power to take away. This the Legislature had not only the power and the right to do, but the people also had a moral right to call on Parliament to modify or abolish the Church Establishment in Ireland, if it were found not to have answered the purposes for which it was created. The Right Hon. Member for Tamworth had, however, warned the House against permitting interference with the Established Church in Ireland, and he asked if a prescription of 300 years availed nothing in favour of Church property, how could a prescription of only 150 avail in favour of lay property ? Now, in his opinion, the tenure of these two kinds of property was totally different. Church property was intended as a remuneration for the proper discharge of certain duties, while, on the other hand, lay property was held quite unconditionally. As to lay property in Ireland, the Legislature could not touch the settlements without shaking the title of all persons who had acquired property since the relaxation of the Penal Code. (Mr. Ward here quoted a passage from one of Sir J. Mackintosh's works, declaring the necessity of holding sacred the title to property which was founded even in confiscation-) It was on these grounds that existing titles to property in Ireland must be maintained, and they would be strengthened by any measure which gave taanquillity to that country, and enabled her to develop those resources with which she had been endowed by nature. He had now argued the question of necessity and of right ; he had shown the opinion of some of the most eminent statesmen to have been that the present system in Ireland could not go on. He therefore earnestly and solemnly called on the Members of that House not to shrink from the duty of inquiry.—(Cheers.) He called on them to reflect on the tremendous consequences which the decision they might come to that night would have, not only as regarded Ireland, but as regarded the empire at large.—(Hear, hear.) He would ask any Irish Member, without distinction of party or politics, whether his hopes of public tranquillity or even of domestic peace, did not depend upon the settlement of this question before the commencement of the ensuing winter ?—(Hear, hear.) And when he spoke of public tranquillity in Ireland, he did not mean that sort of tranquillity which existed in this more favoured part of the empire, but simply an exemption from scenes of anarchy, rapine, and blood.—(Hear, hear,) He also thought that the character of that House essentially depended on its vote on the present motion. The question had been too often evaded, but it was now brought forward in a distinct shape, and could no longer be passed over.—(Hear, hear.) The people had a right to expect from Gentlemen opposite an explicit declaration of their opinion as to the proposition which he should submit to the House, because they had always declared that they would not shrink, when the proper time arrived, from the avowal of their sentiments on the subject. Occupied as the people were at present with questions relating to the rights of those who dissented from the Established Church, could any Member justify before his constituents a vote upholding in all its magnitude the colossal injustice of the Irish Church ?—(Loud cheers) As to the members of the Church to which he belonged, he would advise them not to injure the cause of that Church in England, by connecting it with the cause of injustice in another country.—(Hear. hear.) The two cases were totally distinct. The Church of England rested on the basis of population ; it was supported by the affections and respect of the great proportion of the people of this country ; and it was his earnest prayer that it might ever retain them.—(Hear.) But it could only do so by conforming to the spirit of the times,—by opposing no just demands ; by conceding to its opponents every thing which they were fairly entitled to ask ; and, above all, by not attempting to perpetuate in Ireland a system not more opposed to the just rights of nature than to the mild and pure spirit of Christianity itself.—(Cheers.) It was said that the established religion was the true religion ; but with that question the members of that House as Legislators had nothing to do.—(Hear.) Who could be the judge of the truth but God, to whom in this world there was no appeal ? Where was to be found its source but in that sacred volume, from which the most opposite conclusions had been drawn by virtuous and conscientious divines." It was in the name of truth that the Spanish Inquisition was established ; and Louis XIV, was never more convinced of the truth of his religion than when he desolated the fairest provinces in France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. (Hear, hear.) In the name of truth, Ireland been cursed with the Penal Laws. When he looked to the consequences of the atrocious legislation which had been inflicted on Ireland,—when he saw the sins of the fathers visited on the children to the third and fourth generation,—whon he reflected on the amount of plunder, crime, disorganisation, and bloodshed, produced by the attempt made in 17 4 to degrade and brutalise the whole Catholic population, he did hope that no one would be found in that House willing to disgrace the pages of the statute Book by inserting in it unjust and partial enactments in the sacred, name of truth.—(Cheers.) As to the other branch of the Legislature, that was a matter with which the Members of the House of Commons had nothing to do. It was their duty neither to have nor to fear the House of Lords Let but the House of Commons place itself in the van of public opinion, instead of lagging behind it ; let it, above all, redeem its pledge, so recently and solemnly given, to remove all just causes of complaint, and to promote all well-considered, measures for the improvement of Ireland, and he would venture to predict that its influence would be irresistible.—(Cheers, and Hear.) Time had worn away those obstacles, which Mr. Pitt was unable to overcome, and that vision of conciliation and peace which he saw in the distance was now about to be realised. Let the House, by its vote to-night, show that it was determined calmly and deliberately to take this question into consideration, and he was convinced that the people of England, so far from deserting the Legislature in its attempt to assert the cause of justice and of equal rights, would be heart and voice on its side. The Hon Member then concluded, amidst loud cheers, by proposing the following resolution embodying the principle upon which the detail given in the resolutions published yesterday—(See debate above) are to be carried into effect should this declaratory proposition be received by the House :—" That the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population ; and that, it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

Mr. GROTE seconded the resolution, which he conceived to be conformable with the strictest and purest principles of justice, and the general interests of the empire. The proposition of his Hon. Friend assailed the Church in none of her essential characteristics. It went only to her immoderate endowments. It still left the principle of the Protestant Establishment in full activity, and only took away a part of those immoderate temporalities which while they added nothing to its strength or to that respect which the purity of its doctrines ought to create, stripped and impoverished the people of Ireland. It was not necessary for him to remind the House that when lands and other temporalities were set a a part for religious worship, it was for the support of one form of worship, in which all were united. Diversity of creeds were then unknown. In the 16th century this unity of opinion and worship was broken up. What, then, became of the temporalities of the Church ? In those States where the change of religion was great, as in England, the temporalities were, in some cases, taken by the Government and applied to secular purposes ; but the greater portion were given to that sect which constituted the majority of the people. There was only one case in Europe in which the temporalities did not go the majority, and that was in Ireland. Where could such an establishment find its parallel in Europe ? Take the case of France, even under the bigotted reign of Charles X. From the account laid before the Chamber by the Minister of Public Instruction in 1828, it appeared that the whole expenditure of the Church establishment of that country, including all the pomp and splendour of Catholic worship, did not exceed 33,200,000 francs, for a population exceeding 32,000,000. Thus the religious worship of all France cost the State little more than one franc per head ; or, in English money, something less than one shilling per head. Now, compare this with the Church revenue of Ireland ; that amounted to an income of about £900,000 for a population of about 6 0,000 persons—i. e. about £1 10s. per head, being more than thirty times as great in proportion as the expenditure of France for a similar purpose. —After an allusion to the Church of Scotland, confirming what had been argued by the Hon. Mover relative to its excellence, and to the difference which prevailed between that Establishment and the Irish one, the Hon. Member maintained that the supremacy of the Legislature in dealing with this species of property was unquestionably clear, and called upon the House to affirm the principle laid down in the present resolution.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A letter from Swan River gives an interesting account of the present state of that colony. It appears that some of the trees are of a very gigantic size, a species of mahogany, measuring upwards of thirty feet round the trunk.—An aromatic cedar was the chief fuel, which dispensed a fragrant perfume. Hostilities with the natives had ceased since the death of the two Chiefs Midgerow and Yagan, and they had resumed their visits to Perth, and worked there, carrying wood and water, and spearing fish in exchange for bread. Mr. Lyon a missionary, was going to reside with them, to instruct them in civilisation. The farmers were improving the land by raising, clearing, and fencing, and the Government was making roads and good mahogany bridges. A considerable breadth of land was sown with wheat, oats, barley, and rye, and a great quantity of potatoes had been planted, which had produced good crops of excellent quality. Good wheat, oats, and rye were growing. The harvest was expected to end in the middle of December, and to be a good one. The climate was fine, and the air cheering and exhilarating. Kangaroo flesh was abundant and very good food. Milk, fresh butter, and very good bread were abundant, also Cape wine, vegetables, and sometimes wild ducks and fish.—(Herald.)

Among the adventurous excursions planned by Englishmen for the present summer is one to visit a mountain between the 66th and 67th degrees of north latitude, not far distant from Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, from which point during the latter part of next month the sun may be seen at midnight. The facilities for this novel undertaking are, however, greater than is generally imagined. By the steam-boats from Hull, Stockholm may be reached in eight days, and the rivers may be ascended in boats to nearly the point desired, while to those who prefer travelling by land relays of horses, which are abundant in that country, are to be obtained on moderate terms. The natives go from great distances to visit the spot mentioned, and to pass Midsummer-eve on the mountain, of which a species of festival is made, (from the varieties of costume and rustic finery). said to be very stricing and picturesque.—(Herald.)

MAY 23.

In the Court of Chancery to-day a gentleman behind the bar begged permission to be heard upon a very pressing application, and which would only take a very few moments. He held the petition of a lady, who was waiting to be married.—The Lord Chancellor : Waiting—what ?—The Barrister : Waiting to be married, my Lord.—Chancellor : Oh, then, of course, her petition can admit of no delay.—(Laughter.)—The Barrister observed, that the petition, stated the lady was entitled, under the will of a gentleman, to £1,393 Bank Three per Cent. Annuities, upon her attaining the age of 21 years, and a sum of cash in the Bank ; that she had become of age, and, to be married, was only waiting for his Lordship's order directing the money to be paid to her, agreeable to the prayer of the petition.—The facts were supported by affidavit ; and the Court directed the order to be made.—(Sun.)

MAY 24.

The high office conferred on Prince Lieven (which, by the way, be refused two years ago) will give a dignify to his recall ; but what can console " her Excellency" for an exclusion for ever from the splendid scene of her succesful diplomacy ? An accident, more than skill, enabled her on a former occasion to defeat a deep-laid project of Count Matuscewitz, when her sudden appearance dispersed a certain grand company like *Banquos* ghost, and struct dismay even into the Russo-Polish Meltonian, who was performing the part of Amphitryon with much complacency and *éclat*. Her Highness, will, however, have the satisfaction of not having her wily opponent as her successor. The Russian Ambassador being now recalled, it is probable that merely an Envoy will be sent to London, at least till the Emperor Nicholas shall relax in his pertinacious refusal to receive Lord Palmerston's nominee, Sir Stratford Canning.—(Times.)

The Lord Chancellor has intimated his opinion that the claim of Mr. Hope Johnstone, to the Annandale Peerage, is established. The promotion of Mr. Johnstone will occasion a vacancy in the representation of Dumfries-shir—(Scotsman.)

A circumstance took place at the last levee, so honourable to the feelings of all concerned that we are glad in giving it publicity. It is well known that Dr. Dalton, whose splendid discoveries in chemistry have at length received that appreciation in his own country which they had long enjoyed in others, is a Member of the Society of Friends. The University of Oxford did itself high honour in conferring on the septuagenarian philosopher the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The inhabitants of Manchester, proud of their townsman, have subscribed £2,000 for a statue by

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Chantry, to be placed in the hall of their scientific institution, and during Dr. Daltons visit to London it was thought proper that he should be presented at Court. The Lord Chancellor kindly offered himself to present the Doctor to the King, who received the philosopher very graciously, and kindly relieved the embarrassment of such an unusual position by addressing to him several questions respecting the interests of the town of Manchester.—Times.)

MAY. 25.

The Bishop of London has, preparatory, as is supposed, to some bil or bills which his Lordship is about to introduce, for correction of abuses in the *hierarchy*, written to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, advising the separation of some of their large livings; among the rest that of Edmonton, which the present incumbent is willing to consent to, the distric to be separated being already under the spiritual superintendance of his son. Mr. Sidney Smith, however, has signified his dissent from the Bishop's proposition; telling his Lordship, that the inequalities and disproportion both of work and revenue are much greater in the Bishop's sees than in the preferments belonging to Deans and Chapters; and advising, therefore, that their Lordships should first set their own houses in order before they meddle with the inferior clergy.—(Times.)

Miss Wykham, the rich heiress, who has been created a Baroness in her own right, had the honour conferred, we persume, in remembrance of other days, when his present Majesty, then Duke of Clarence, aspired to the hand of the fair lady, and which went off, in consequence of the legal difficulties in the way of succession.—(Satirist.)

A paragraph has appeared in a journal to the effect that the whole personal estate of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, amountiug to upwards of £300,000, has been divided in a manner which recalls to mind the long disputed will of the late Lord Fife. The deceassed Nobleman left a son and heir and it is certainly odd, that in place of giving him the command of so great a sum, or dividing it amongst his other children, he should have willed its accumulation at compound interest, for the space of twenty years, for the purpose of adding to landed possessions already so vast that they almost stretch from sea to sea. But we can divine his motive. The Breadalbane property extends from "the Birks of Aberfeldy," four miles eastward, to the Atlantic Ocean westward, a space upwards of a hundred miles and comprehends the most elevated ground in the Highlands, as the name of *Breadalbane* imports. The great ancestor of the family being asked why he placed his house at the extremity of his estate, replied—*that he intended in time it should be in the middle of it.* This, of course, may be mere tradition, but even fragments of the times that were exercise great influence on the minds of clansmen. the *Perth Courier* makes the following remark. "It is generally reported here that the present Marquis is about to commence legal proceedings for the purpose of reducing the will." This however, may be easier said than done. Lord Fife's settlement, in many respects precisely similar, was reduced, we believe, on the ground that he was old and bliud when he signed the deed, if he ever signed it. In this present case however, the circumstances are different, and as entails affect not movable property, the meditated action will present many novel features, afford ample scope for the gentlemen of the long robe, and perhaps become as interesting as the Queensberry case. Such are the numbers of Breadalbane clansmen, than when Prince Leopold paid a visit to the Eerl in 1819, two thousand Highlanders appeared on the lawn before the castle, dressed in their native garb; and after performing a number of evolutions, retired by different avenues, in separate detachments, each headed by its own piper. The spectacle was well calculated to convey an idea of the extensive possessions of the Noble Earl, and the ancient power of a Highland chieftain. When his Majesty visited Scotland, a well-trained body of Breadalbane men, armed with sword and shield, marched to the Scottish metropolis, and made a distinguished figure in the displays which took place upon that occasion.—(Scotsman.)

The fleeting character of a widow's griefs has received a forcible illustration by the *private* marriage of the Countess of Pomfret, who was led, "nothing loth," to the hymeneal altar, by the Rev. Dr. Thorp, late Minister of the Lock Chapel, and now of Belgrave Chapel, Halken-street on the 17th inst. at Eastern Neston, Northamptonshire. The Countess, till this blissful change, was a disconsolate widow of ten months, and the Reverend Doctor a widower, with ten children. Well, "happiness to their sheets," say we.—(Satirist.)

Mr. Cobbett's health, we find, by his *Register* of yesterday, is improving. He makes known hi convalescence to his friends in the following paragraph:—"My friends will hear with pleasure, that I am beginning to think of *going back to London.* To be sure, the *revolution* is going on very well without me; but, hang it, it must not take place without my having some little hand in it, after having, for 30 years, been accused of '*revolutionary designs.*' The slang of Sidmouth and Castlereagh's proclamations, put forth under the name of the suberb and sublime George the Fourth, was, '*designing* men, who, under the *pretence of reform*, really mean *revolution.*' This was their *slang* for twenty years; and I was one of the '*designing* men. Thank God, the work of revolution is now in abler hands; and it does go on at a humming rate? Really, more than half my illness has arisen from my fretting for *the whole thing should be accomplished* in my absence! This fear is now over: and if the present able hands will but put the *finish* off for a little while longer, they shall have my *vote* at any rate. God-a-mercy! Only think of 'postponing *till next Session the seperation of the Church from this state!* My *Manchester Propositions* were deemed *meanness* It is always my falt to be about three or four years *before* the public. The CHURCH will not have left to her what the Manchester Propositions would have left her! That is now evident."—(News.)

A meetigg of the creditors of Sir Windham Anstruther, Bart. took place on Thursday; and a precious meeting it was! It will be recollected that Capt. Anstruther, formerly of the Guards, and the first love of Vestris after her separation from her husband, became so reduced by his fashionable and expensive follies, that he for some years subsisted by playing at the Margate and other provincial theatres, under the name of Beresford, on £1 per week. The accidental death of his nephew, a boy at Eton, suddenly elevated him to the Baronetcy, with a fortune of £14,000 per annum, and sundry personals. This unexpected freak of fortune occurred about three years since; and, will it be believed that, in six-and-thirty months the Baronet has contrived to dissipate nearly his whole rental, and also enthral with £60,000 bill and bond debts, besides the simple contract debts? There is another unhappy sprig of fashion mixed up in the bill transactions, also a former lover of Vestris's whose friends will, we hope, interfere to save him from disgrace. Out of the wreck, all that is now left for Sir W. Anstruther's creditors is £2,400 per annum, scarcely enough to pay the interest on the bills; and out of this he wishes his creditors to allow him £1,000 per annum. His personal effects at Wastraw House, Scotland, may, it is said, produce £10,000 more; and this is all the duped creditors can hope for. The following were among the claimants at the meeting on Thursday:—Mr. Woollatt, £6,500; Messers. Houlditch, £4,500; Mr. Fearon, £3,300; Mr. K. Lewise, £3,500; Mr. Chaffers, £2,300; Mr. Backet, £1,600; Mr. Alex. Simple, £1,015; Mr. Paul, £5,000; Mr. L. Law, £1,000; Messrs. Braithwaite and Jones, £2700; Messrs. Adams and Hooper, £850; Mr. Aland, £2,000; Sir. R. C. Glynn, £2500; Mr. Anderley, £250; Mr. Levers, £500, all on over-due bills. Besides all the Sheriff's Officers, Mr. A. Samson, Mr. Wilkinson, of Piccadilly; Mr. Gibbon, of Clerkenwell; Mr. Golschide, of the Haymarket also hold at least £30,000 bills! to which is to be added the list of tradesmen for furnitnre, wines, horses, tailors-makers, etc.; which no doubt will not be exaggerated to amount to a sum of £30,000 more. thus the total of his present debts, after having made away with about £11,000 per annum, there remains for himself to live and creditors to the amount of near £100,000—£2,400 a-year du ring his life only, etc. No chicken neither, for he is 43 years old!—(Age.)

MAY 26.

In the Committee on the Great Western Railway Bill, Mr. G. Stevenson, the Civil Engineer. said that, by the proposed Railway, 10,000 soldiers might be conveyed from London to Bristol in four hours!—(Sun.)

The works of the Greenwich Railway are proceeding very rapidly at Rotherh the; already fifty nine piers have been constructed, and several of them are nearly ready for the formation of the arches on which the road is to be made. A meeting was held a few days ago at Dover for the purpose of taking the opinion of the inhabitants on the proposed continuation of the Greenwich Railway, by Gravesend Maidstone, and Ashford, to Dover. Mr. Green stated that the estimated expense of this great undertaking was about £1,500,000. The source of revenue might be estimated as follows:—Thirty-eight stages pass daily between London and Dover. conveying nearly 520,000 passengers annually; these at 2d. per mile each would produce £135,700. The average number of persons travelling by post he would take at 30,000; that of visitors to races, fairs, and other public attractions about 10,000; and casual passengers from one town to another, throughout the year, on the intended line of road might be estimated at 70,000. The number of passengers going by the steam-boats from the Thames last year was 400,000. Of these he would assume 50 or 60,000 might avail themselves of the projected conveyance, and make the annual receipts, for passengers only, £230,700. After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, a local Committee was appointed to further the undertaking, considering it would become a great advantage to the country.—(Sun.)

PARTIES IN AMERICA.

The following letter, addressed by an American gentleman to a friend, explanatory of the present state of affairs in the United States, will be read with attention at this moment: it bears internal evidence that the writer is perfectly acquainted with the subject of which he treats:—

"MAY 26.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have read your very friendly letter with feelings of great regard for the kind concern you manifest for my country, and hasten to assure you that neither the Union nor the purity of our Government are at all in danger, which you apprehend from reading the newspaper accounts of the opposition of the Senate to the President, and the seeming violence of elections.

"Such is the political, and I may say the moral, organisation of our Institutions, that the people of the United States cannot become violent in their political movements. Newspapers with us, as with all free presses, too frequently descend to abuse, which the public (without respect to party) reprobate; they will also misrepresent events, which, if they look like trouble in our country, whether they be said in jest or earnest, too readily find a place in European journals, and is read for truth; for instance, the *New York Standard*, which supports Gen. Jackson in all he does, ridicules the accounts of distress, by enumerating all the failures of the banks and frauds in the United States for the last 30 years, and ascribing them to the President's removal of the deposits from the Bank last October. This is copied by the *Albion*, a British paper, published in New York, and thence finds its way into *Galignani's Messenger* of this morning, and is read as an evidence of distress and ruin in the United States. I think I am well informed of the situation of the Banks in the State of New York, and believe them all to be safe; and have no reason to think *those in* other parts of the Union less so. In all great commercial cities there will be failures in the best of times, and certainly more when the currency of a country receives a severe shock. Examine the list of failures in the City of London, and the chartered frauds, for only a few years back; and yet what comparison do they bear to her immense operations and deservedly high credit? And though in the United States there has been a great panic by the derangement of the currency, which has withdrawn some millions of dollars from the usual circulation for several months this last season, and there has not been a single failure in New York (where I am best able to judge) of any high standing for capital, and for the immense business done there, the amount is of no moment to the public.

"To comprehend why no danger can come to the Union from the *seeming* violence, it is necessary to live among the people, to see the simplicity of our Government—the love of every man for our Institutions—the moral feeling which actuates every movement of all parties and all professions for its preservation—the Opposition in the Senate is not to worry, nor to refuse the President a fair support. You will not find a single action of the kind; they will sanction every measure of his which they can with propriety. Nor do they charge him with corruption; but they think he has assumed powers in removing the Treasury which by fair construction did not belong to him that he has done this to take from the Bank of the United States chances of being re-chartered. There is nothing violent in the Senate, they make their appeal to the nation—herein lies the beauty and strength of our Government: the appeal is to the ballot-box, and to that only do the people of the United States for a moment ever think of correcting abuses. I have lived this last winter at Washington, with Senators and Representatives who are among the President's most talented opposers. They do not impugn his intentions, but mean to controul his actions within his powers. You know I was always opposed to his being President; not that I thought him corrupt—on the contrary, I believe his intentions patriotic. My opinion was, and is, that military men by profession become too dictatorial for the genius of our Government.

"The President considers the Bank is a monopoly, is unconstitutional—that it has used its influence in elections, and may be dangerous to the liberties of the country—and does all he can to prevent its recharter. On the other side the Senate de not agree with him in any point—that knowing that it has been of in calculable benefit by its admirable management of the exchanges, whereby the internal commerce from Maine to Georgia and Lousiana has been sustained for a fractional commission—they feel the shock to the currency by the Bank refusing to carry on the exchanges after the removal of the public funds—that the merchant, the mechanic, even the day-labourer, suffers—and are debating the subject, to inform the nation.

"You perceive this question is an appeal to the people, who, though suffering from the Bank winding up its concerns—if they think this Bank has attempted to influence elections, they will support the President in voting it down. If, on the countrary, they believe the President has usurped power over the public deposits, that a personal feeling has caused his opposition to the Bank or that he does not comprehend the importance of the Bank to the sound currency of the country, they will elect Representatives at the next elections who will support the Senate. Thus you see, there is but one way in the United States to settle these questions—which is, the ballat-box—and that no trouble can come to the Union.

"The insurrections you read of are quite ridiculous. I have never seen nor heard of an angry word in the country elections; men of opposite parties hear and reason with each other—nor would there be any disputes in the cities but for a few *good natured* Irishmen who fight for fun with each other; and the breaking into the arsenal was by some spirited youths (who did it to support the constables), who returned the arms the moment the Mayor desired them. An intelligent spectator at that mighty revolt assured me the fighting men did not exceed 25 of a side, the others, like himself, were spectators.

"No, my dear Sir, there is no danger to be apprehended to the United States. You may remember what a noise the troubles in South Carolina made last season, and yet how united the President's strongest political opponents were in favour—so they will ever be on all great national questions. I hear some of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies expressed an opinion that the Senate's opposition would prevent their acting with the President on the non-fulfilment by France of her treaty stipulations—this is not the character of Congress, or of the American people There may be assurances gone from this Government of their intention to carry the treaty into effect, which it is to be hoped will prevent any excitement in the country,—any hurried acts, or harsh expressions; but of the ultimate result there can be no doubt. Congress will feel it due to their national honour, while they have fulfilled their stipulations, to require that France fulfil hers; or, at the very time they would greatly lament the interruption to their present good feelings—a non-intercourse would assuredly be the result. Whenever the American people believe the honour of their nation is in question; the calculation of what it is cost to redeem it, never has any consideration with them—they move with moderation, but with firmness.—*Gal. Messenger, May* 29.

MISCELLANEA

A MARCH OF ELEPHANTS.—During the forenoon, we had seen many herds of quaggas, and antelopes of various kinds, which I need not to enumerate; but after midday, we came upon the recent traces of a troop of elephants. Their huge foot-prints were everywhere visible; and in the swampy spots on the banks of the river it was evident that some of them had been luxuriously enjoying themselves by rolling their unwieldy bulks in the ooze and mud. But it was in the groves and jungles that they had left the most striking proofs of their recent presence and peculiar habits. In many places paths had been trodden through the midst of dense thorny forests, otherwise impenetrable. They appeared to have opened up these paths with great judgment, always taking the best and shortest cut to the next open savannah, or ford of the river; and in this way their labours were of the greatest use to us by pioneering our route through a most intricate country, never yet traversed by a wheel-carriage, and a great part of it, indeed, not easily accessible even on horseback. In such places the great bull elephant always marches in the van, bursting through the jungle as a bullock would through a field of hops, treading down the brushwood, and breaking off with his proboscis the larger branches that obstruct the passage, whilst the females and younger part of the herd follow in his wake. Among the mimosa trees, sprinkled over the meadows, or lower bottoms, the traces of their operations were not less apparent. Immense numbers of these trees had been torn out of the ground, and placed in an inverted position, in order to enable the animals to browse at their ease on their juicy roots, which form a favourite part of their food. I observed that, in numerous instances, when the trees were of considerable size, the elephant had employed one of his tusks, exactly as we would use a crow-bar—thrusting it under the roots to loosen their hold of the earth, before he attempted to tear them up with his proboscis. Many of the larger mimosas had resisted all their efforts; and, indeed, it is only after heavy rains, when the soil is soft and loose, that they can successfully attempt this operation. While we were admiring these and other indications of the elephants' strength and sagacity, we suddenly found ourselves, on issuing from a woody defile, in the midst of a numerous herd of those animals. None of them, however, were very close to us; but they were seen scattered in groups over the bottom and side of a valley two or three miles in length; some browsing on the succulant spekboon, which clothed the skirts of the hills on either side; others at work among the young mimosas and evergreens sprinkled over the meadows. As we proceeded cautiously onward, some of these groups came more distinctly into view, consisting apparently, in many instances, of separate families, the male, the female, and the young of different sizes; and the gigantic magnitude of the chief leaders became more and more striking. The calm and stately tranquillity of their department, too, was remarkable. Though we were a band of about a dozen horsemen, including our Hottentot attendants, they seemed either not to observe, or altogether to disregard, our march down the valley.

CHILDREN OF ROYAL BLOOD IN PERSIA.—The following plan of providing for the education of younger children is ingenious and novel:—"Some time before, in private conversation between the King and his minister, the latter, by way of pleasing the former, complimented him on his numerous progeny; and, unfortnnately for himself, lamented that he had none. 'God so,' said the Shah, 'if that is the case, I will do the kindest thing in the world by you; one of my ladies was brought to bed last night of a prince, and as soon as he is fit to move I will send him to you, with nurses and eunuchs, and other requisitions of a proper establishment; and you shall adopt him and bring him up; and so you will have a child without any trouble.' In a little time afterwards, to the poor Meerza's great confusion, all that was promised arrived. This urchin, now about six years old, and the trouble he gave the old man, and the expense he put him to, was vexatious, and this the Shah knew well. As an instance, I happened one morning at Tæheran to wish to see the Meerza before he went to court. It was very early, and I was shown into an apartment near the harem, very richly furnished; but to my great astonishment all the costly brocade cushions and mattrases, covered with Cashmere shawls, were slashed as if with a knife in different places. Shortly after the Meerza made his appearance, and as soon as we had sat down, he said with a sigh 'See what pretty work my princely son made here last night, because I refused to purchase some very costly jewels for his mother. God bless your country, where no man is obliged to maintain a child whom he does not beget.'—'Do not be too sure of that, Meerza,' said I, 'though you may be sure the King of England never sends his sons or daughters to his ministers to be maintained and brought up.'—(Sir Harford Jones's Mission to Persia.)

CONTRACT FOR FLEAS.—A celebrated exhibitor of educated fleas in this town, gave notice on Saturday, that he was willing to contract for a certain number of live fleas, at the rate of one penny per flea, with a proviso, that no cat, dog, or pigeon flea would be accepted, and that none but real bed fleas must be offered; several breeders sent in their tenders, and the fancier purchased a lot consisting of eight fleas for five pence.—(Edinburgh Paper.)

PERSPIRATION.—Dr. Wood found a healthy hand and wrist perspire, in an hour, 2,333 grains of fluid. On this average the whole body yields, in twenty-four hours, nearly four pounds troy.

A London horse slaughterer has lately made a developement in a court of justice, which had affected the stomach of some of the metropolitan high livers. In answer to a question why horses tongues were never to se seen among the cats meat daily hawked about, he said "they was by far too valuable," as properly trimmed, cured dried, they made most excellent reindeer tongues, and under that name were eagerly sought for by those who could afford to buy so rare and valuable an article of food. The breakfast table of the rich epicure had often borrowed its greatest attractions from its appearance on the board.

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